

FIR FILTER AND RAMP-UP/-DOWN CONTROL CIRCUIT USING THE  
SAME

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to FIR (Finite  
5 Impulse Response) filters and ramp-up/-down control  
circuits using the same and, more particularly, to FIR  
filters for controlling the transmission power level of  
a transmission circuit in a radio transmitter/receiver  
and ramp-up/-down control circuits using the same.

10 In the usual transmitter for performing CDMA (Code  
Division Multiple Access) transmission, transmission  
data is subjected to a digital signal processing circuit  
to a digital signal process, and then subjected to frame  
signal processing. The resultant transmission data is  
15 subjected to spreading process. Thus obtained  
transmission data is filtered in an FIR filter for  
bandwidth limitation. In the FIR filter FIR coefficient  
or data zero is produced on the basis of a control signal  
produced from a ramp-up/-down signal which is  
20 synchronized to the transmission data and represents the  
time section of data to be transmitted.

Fig. 10 is a block diagram showing the general  
construction of the transmitter for the CDMA  
transmission. As shown in the Figure, a transmitter for  
25 CDMA transmission comprises a digital part 121, an analog  
part 122 and an antenna 123. The digital part 121  
includes a digital signal processing circuit 12a for  
performing digital signal processing (including a

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spreading process) on transmission data, an FIR filter 12b for bandwidth limiting and a D/A converter 12c for converting digital data to analog signal. The analog part 122 has an LPF (filter) 12d, a modulator 12c, an  
5 IF amplifier 12f, a mixer 12g and an RF amplifier 12h.

As is well known in the art, in the transmitting for radio communication, at the start and end of transmission or at the time of burst transmission in time division transmission (including the case of packet  
10 transmission), the spectrum of the transmission signal is spread to have adverse effects on the transmitting operation. This is so because when transmission data rises sharply, the spectrum of the transmission signal is greatly spread at the rise time, thus causing  
15 frequency-wise interference with other channels. A similar problem arises even at the fall time of the transmission signal. Accordingly, it is prescribed as standard that a ramp-up and a ramp-down time sections are to be normally provided before and after effective  
20 transmission data.

Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 8-46485 discloses a prior art means for solving the above problems. As shown in Fig. 11, the means comprises an n-bit shift register 301 constituted by n bit registers D1 to Dn, a memory  
25 302 and a D/A converter 303. A signal of n bits outputted from the shift register 301 and a burst timing signal which is one-bit signal, constitute a sum bit (i.e., (n + 1)-bit) signal, which serves as address signal for the

memory 302. The memory 302 is of such a memory capacity which is called by  $(n + 1)$  bits. The D/A converter 303 converts digital data outputted from the memory 302 to analog signal. An FIR filter can be realized by the above construction.

The FIR filter shown in Fig. 11 performs an operation of reading out a filter output with a ramp-up and a ramp-down parts from the memory 302 under control of the burst timing signal. Therefore, when the tap number (i.e., number of shift register stages) is increased, the memory capacity of the employed memory should also be increased, and therefore the circuit scale is increased.

It is conceivable to effect the ramp-up and -down by controlling GCA (gain control amplifier) analog-wise in such a manner as providing level changes with provision of an output multiplier or providing a separate ramp-up/-down waveform generating circuit and adding a ramp-up/-down signal generated therein to the transmission signal. Even such a method, however, has drawbacks that the power consumption and the circuit scales are increased, and cannot solve the above problems inherent in the prior art.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention was made for the purpose of solving the above problems in the prior art, and it has an object of providing an FIR filter capable of easily realization of smooth ramp-up and -down without

increasing the circuit scale, and also a ramp-up/-down control circuit using the same FIR filter.

According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided an FIR filter comprising a selection control means for selecting input data, and a multiplying means for multiplying data selected by the selection control means and predetermined filter coefficient, wherein the FIR filter output is derived from the product output of the multiplying means.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an FIR filter comprising: a selection control means, for selecting input data, including a first n-bit shift register (n being natural number for progressively shifting the input data through the successive stage bits, n switching means provided for the outputs of the n stage bits of the shift register, respectively, for on-off controlling the feed-out of the output of these stage bits, and a control means for on-off controlling the n switching means; and a multiplying means for multiplying data selected by the selection control means and predetermined filter coefficient, wherein the multiplying means provided for the outputs of the n stage bits of the shift register for multiplying outputs fed out from the corresponding stage bits under "on" control of the switching means by predetermined filter coefficients, respectively, and the FIR filter output being derived from the product outputs of the n multiplying circuits.

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The control means is constituted by a second n-bit shift register for shifting a ramp-up/-down signal through the successive bit stages under control of a shift clock for the first n-bit shift register; and the n switch means are each an AND gate for receiving the outputs of the corresponding bit stages of the first and second n-bit shift registers as respective inputs.

The control means is a second n-bit shift register for shifting a ramp-up/-down signal on the basis of the shift clock signal of the first n-bit shift register; and the n switching means are n switches provided for the bit stages of the second n-bit shift register for selectively feeding out the filter coefficient data and zero data on the basis of the outputs of the corresponding bit stages.

The control means is a second n-bit shift register for shifting a ramp-up/-down signal through the successive bit stages under control of a shift clock signal for the first n-bit shift register, the outputs of the bit stages of the first n-bit shift register being reset on the basis of the outputs of the corresponding bit stage of the second n-bit shift register.

The FIR filter further comprises a means for changing the shift clock frequency of the first n-bit shift registers.

The shifting operation of the first and second n-bit shift registers are operated under control of shift clock signals at different frequencies.

According to other aspect of the present invention,  
there is provided a ramp-up circuit comprising the FIR  
filter according to claim 2 which includes an adder  
circuit for adding together the outputs of the n  
5 multiplying circuits, a ramp-up signal being fed to the  
first n-bit shift register, the ramp-up data being  
derived from the sum output of the adder circuit.

According to still other aspect of the present  
invention, there is provided a ramp-down circuit  
10 comprising the FIR filter according to claim 2 which  
includes an adder circuit adding together the outputs  
of the n multiplying circuit, a ramp-down signal being  
fed to the first n-bit shift register, ramp-down data  
being derived from the sum output of the adder circuit.

15 In the present invention, in an FIR filter usually  
used in a radio transmitter for filtering a base-band  
signal as transmission data, a ramping mechanism is  
provided, which controls the power level of the  
transmission data at the time of the start and end of  
20 transmission by selecting the filter coefficient on the  
basis of a ramp-up/-down signal.

Specifically, the feed-out of the output of each  
of shift register stage is on-off controlled, each of  
the on-off controlled transmission data is multiplied  
25 in a multiplier by a predetermined filter coefficient  
to derive an FIR filter output from product output thus  
obtained, a ramp-up/-down signal is inputted to a shift  
register in a control circuit, and ramp-up/-down data

is derived from the output of an adder circuit. No memory for storing any ramp-up/-down filter coefficient need be prepared. It is thus possible to realize smooth ramp-up and -down with a simple construction and without  
5 circuit scale increase.

Other objects and features will be clarified from the following description with reference to attached drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10 Fig. 1 shows a ramp-up/-down control circuit using an FIR filter according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 shows an example of the internal construction of the control circuit 101 in Fig. 1;

15 Fig. 3 shows waveforms for explaining the operation of control circuit in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 shows waveforms for explaining the operation of each unit in Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 shows a different embodiment employing switches in lieu of AND gate in Fig. 1;

20 Fig. 6 shows an exemplified circuit of the switch in Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 shows a further embodiment according to the present invention which resets each stage of the shift registers in Fig. 1;

25 Fig. 8 shows another ramp-up/-down control circuit using an FIR filter according to the present invention;

Fig. 9 shows waveform for explaining the operation of each unit in Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 shows a block diagram showing the general construction of the transmitter for the CDMA transmission; and

Fig. 11 shows a block diagram of prior art FIR filter.

#### PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the drawings. In the Figures to be referred to hereinafter, like parts are designated by like reference numerals.

Fig. 1 is a schematic representation of an embodiment of the ramp-up/-down control circuit using an FIR filter according to the present invention. Referring to the Figure, a ramp-up/-down control circuit 100 comprises a control circuit 101, a shift register 102 constituted by n bit registers D1 to Dn, n AND gates 103-1 to 103-n, n multiplier circuits 104-1 to 104-n each for multiplying the output of each of the AND gates 103-1 to 103-n and an FIR coefficient of the FIR filter, and an adder 105 for adding together the outputs of the multiplier circuits 104-1 to 104-n.

Transmission data to be transmitted is inputted to the bit register D1 of the shift register 102, while clock signal (CLK) 106 is inputted to each of the bit registers Di (i being 1 to n) of the shift register 102. The bit registers Di (i being 1 to n) are connected to one another such that the transmission data inputted to the bit register D1 is progressively shifted from the bit

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register D1 through the bit registers D2, D3, ... to the  
bit register Dn under control of the clock signal 106.  
The bit registers Di of the shift register 102 each have  
an output tap, and transmission data are progressively  
5 outputted from the taps to the corresponding AND gates  
103-1 to 103-n.

The ramp-up/-down signal is synchronized to the  
transmission data. This signal is inputted to the  
control circuit 101. The control circuit 101 performs  
10 signal processing for the ramp-up and -down. Control  
signals 107-1 to 107-n which are obtained after the signal  
processing, are inputted to the AND gates 103-1 to 103-n,  
respectively. The clock signal 106 is also inputted to  
the control circuit 101, which is operated under control  
15 of system clock.

An example of the internal construction of the  
control circuit 101 will now be described with reference  
to Fig. 2. Referring to the Figure, the control circuit  
101 includes a shift registers 101 comprising n bit  
20 registers 101-1 to 101-n which receives a ramp-up/-down  
signal and progressively shifts the input signal at shift  
timings on the basis of the clock signal. The individual  
bit registers 101-1 to 101-n output respective control  
signals 107-i (i being 1 to n). It will be seen that the  
25 control circuit 101 performs well-known serial-to-  
parallel conversion of the inputted ramp-up/-down  
signal.

As shown in Fig. 3, in a ramp-up time section, with

input of the ramp-up signal to the control circuit 101 in synchronism to the clock signal, the n bits C1 to Cn of the control signal output are progressively inverted from "0" to "1" from the least significant bit C1. Thus, 5 the ramp-up signal is provided in the form of parallel data of the n bits C1 to Cn. The n bits C1 to Cn are finally all inverted to "1".

On the other hand, in a ramp-down time section, with input of the ramp-down signal in synchronism to the clock 10 signal, the n bits C1 to Cn are progressively inverted from "1" to "0" from the least significant bit C1. Thus, the ramp-down signal is obtained in the form of parallel data of the n bits C1 to Cn. In this case, the n bits C1 to Cn are finally all inverted to "0".

15 The control signals 107-i (i being 1 to n) from the control circuit 101 and transmission data from the taps of the shift register 102 are inputted to the corresponding AND gates 103-i (i being 1 to n), and the outputs therefrom are produced after being multiplied 20 in the multiplier circuits 104-i (i being 1 to n) by FIR coefficients h1 to hn, respectively. The product data obtained by multiplication by the FIR coefficients are added together as transmission data in the adder 105, and the sum data thereof is outputted.

25 The output signal at instant t from the adder 105 is given as:

$$y_t = h_1 \cdot x_t + h_2 \cdot x(t-1) + \dots + h_n \cdot x(t-n)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^i \{h_k \cdot x(t-k)\}$$

Where  $x_t$  represents the transmission data at instant  $t$ .

It is assumed that the multiplier circuits 104-  
 i are each constituted by a circuit for generating the  
 5 FIR coefficient  $h_i$  ( $i = 1$  to  $n$ ) and a multiplier for  
 multiplying the generated FIR coefficient and  
 transmission data by each other. With this construction  
 of the FIR filter, the output signal from the ramp-  
 up/-down control circuit 100 actually subsequently  
 10 passes through an D/A converter, a modulator circuit and  
 an analog transmission circuit which outputs power  
 amplified radio wave. These subsequent stage circuits  
 are well known to the person skilled in the art and also  
 has no direct bearing on the present invention, so that  
 15 they are not described in detail.

Fig. 4 is a waveform chart showing waveforms after  
 filtering, obtained by simulation of the ramp-up/-down  
 control circuit using the FIR filter. As shown in the  
 Figure, the ramp-up/-down signal is synchronized to the  
 20 transmission data. The ramp-up/-down signal is inverted  
 from "Low" level to "Hi" level simultaneously with the  
 start of data transmission, and is inverted from "Hi"  
 level to "Low" level simultaneously with the end of data  
 transmission. It is assumed that the transmission data,  
 25 the ramp-up/-down signal and the clock signal are  
 synchronized to each other.

In an initial stage prior to the start of

transmission, the ramp-up/-down signal is at "Low" level. At this time, the control signals 107-i from the control circuit 101 are all at "Low" level.

With the start of transmission, the ramp-up/-down signal is inverted to "Hi" level, and the control signals from the control circuit 101 are progressively inverted from "Low" level to "Hi" level under control of the clock signal 106. It will be seen that, as noted before, the control circuit 101 thus performs serial-to-parallel conversion.

With the end or stop of transmission, i.e., with inversion of the ramp-up/-down signals from "Hi" to "Low" level, the control signals 107-i from the control circuit 101 are similarly progressively inverted from "Hi" to "Low" level under control of the clock.

Referring again to Fig. 1, the shift register 102 is an n-bit shift register operable under control of the clock signal 106. In synchronism to the rise timing of the clock signal 106 the shift register 102 stores the first bit of the transmission data in its first bit register D1, and in synchronism to the next clock signal rise timing it shifts the transmission data stored in the bit register D1 to the next bit register D2. At this time, the next bit of transmission data is stored in the bit register D1. Likewise, in synchronism to every rise timing of the clock signal inputted thereto, the shift register 102 shifts the transmission data by one bit.

The shift register 102 also outputs transmission

data from its taps, and the outputted transmission data are inputted together with the control signals 107-i from the control circuit 101 to the AND gates 103-i, respectively. When control signal 107-i from the control circuit 101 is at "Low" level, the output of the corresponding AND gate 103-i is at "Low" level (i.e., zero). When the control signal 107-i is at "Hi" level, on the other hand, the AND gate 103-i directly passes the data value of the transmission data.

The operation of the ramp-up/-down control circuit at the times of (a) start of transmission, (b) steady-state transmission and (c) end of transmission, will now be described with reference to Fig. 4.

(a) Start of transmission:

At the time of the start of transmission, the control signals 107-i from the control circuit 101 are progressively inverted from "Low" level to "Hi" level in synchronism to the clock signal. The transmission data, which have all been zero at the outset, are progressively multiplied by the filter coefficients 104, i.e.,  $h_1$  to  $h_n$ , and then added together in synchronism to the clock signal. Thus, as shown in Fig. 4, in a ramp-up time section the output power level (or amplitude) is smoothly increased on the basis of the filter characteristic. The length or interval of the ramp-up time section is determined by the size (i.e., number of bits) of the shift register 102. Usually in a symmetrical n-tap FIR filter the length of the ramp-up

time section is  $n/2 \times \text{CLK}$ .

(b) Steady-state transmission:

In the state with the ramp-up/-down signal held at "Hi" level (i.e., during transmission), the control  
5 signals 107-i from the control circuit 101 are all at "Hi" level. Thus, like the usual FIR filter operation the transmission data from the taps of the shift register 102 are multiplied by the respective FIR filter coefficients 104, and the products are added together  
10 in the adder 105 to obtain an output signal, which is outputted as FIR filtered transmission data. In Fig. 4, the state during the transmission is shown as transmission data time section.

The Fig. 4 shows an example in the case when the  
15 transmission data is the recurrence of "1, -1". The normal transmission data is of a given data series, and also its transmission time interval is based on a transmission format. The actual waveform is thus different from the waveform shown in Fig. 4.

20 (c) Stop of transmission:

In the ramp-down case, from the state with the control signals 107-i from the control circuit 101 all at "Hi" level (i.e., state during transmission) the ramp-up/-down signal is inverted from "Hi" to "Low" level.  
25 Thus, the converse operation to that at the time of the start of transmission is brought about, that is, the control signals 107-i are progressively inverted from "Hi" to "Low" level. Thus, the product result of

multiplification by each filter coefficient  
corresponding to each control signal 107-i at "Low" level  
becomes zero, and the sum result is progressively reduced.  
The transmission power level is thus progressively  
5 reduced. Consequently, the output power level (i.e.,  
amplitude) is smoothly reduced on the basis of the filter  
characteristic in a ramp-down time section as shown in  
Fig. 4.

Fig. 4 shows a simulation waveform obtained with  
10 transmission data recurrence of {1, -1} by constituting  
the shift register with 16 bit registers and operating  
each bit register with four clock pulses (i.e., a  
filtering example with four times over-sampling and  
64-tap FIR).

15 It will be seen from the above description that it  
is possible to obtain the ramp-up/-down control by merely  
adding the control circuit 101 and the AND gates 103-i  
to the usual FIR filter circuit. In other words, it is  
possible to construct a ramp-up/-down control circuit  
20 without incorporating any memory or complicated control  
circuit.

While a usual FIR filter construction has been  
described above, the method of producing the FIR filter  
coefficients and so forth are not described in detail.  
25 The FIR filter coefficients may be generated by a fixed  
circuit, or they may be taken out from a memory. In  
addition, while the AND gates are used for on-off  
controlling the ANDs of the transmission data and the

filter coefficients, it is obvious that the same effects are obtainable by replacing the AND gates with switches.

Fig. 5 shows a different embodiment employing switches. Specifically, referring to the Figure, this embodiment uses switch circuits 108-1 to 108-n in lieu of the AND gates 103-i in Fig. 1. As shown in Fig. 6, each switch circuit 108-i (i being 1 to n) each includes a circuit 83 for producing a fixed value  $C_i$  (i being 1 to n), a circuit 82 for producing an FIR filter coefficient  $h_i$  (i being 1 to n), a switch 81 on-off controlled by the control signal 107-i to selectively produce the output of either circuit 83 or 82, and a multiplier 80 for multiplying a signal selected by the switch and the output signal from the corresponding bit register of the shift register 102 by each other. The same effects are thus obtainable by replacing the AND gates with the switches.

Fig. 7 shows a further embodiment. In this embodiment, neither AND gates nor switches are used. Instead, the bit registers of the shift register 102 are reset individually on the basis of the outputs of the bit registers of the shift register in the control circuit 10, respectively. By resetting the bit registers of the shift register 102, it is possible to select one of two states, i.e., inputting the transmission data as such or zero to the multiplier. The same effects as in the case of using the AND gates or the switches are thus obtainable.



As shown above, according to the present invention the ramp-up and -down are realized without producing transmission data at the ramp-up and -down times by switching a plurality of FIR filter coefficients stored in a memory or effecting the ramp-up and -down by  
5 controlling GCA analog-wise as in the prior art but by using FIR filter coefficients at the time of the usual transmission.

In the meantime, in a portable telephone set or the like which should maintain high frequency utilization efficiency, unless the ramp-up of transmission power level at the time of the start of transmission and the ramp-down at the time of the stop of transmission are performed smoothly, spurious data may be generated to  
10 interfere with other channels. Particularly in such case as burst transmission, at which time the transmission is frequently started and stopped, it is necessary to have a mechanism which is less subject to spurious data generation. This embodiment of the  
15 ramp-up/-down control circuit utilizing the FIR filter coefficients, is theoretically less subject to the spurious data generation. Besides, this embodiment uses neither numbers of memories and multiplies nor exclusive waveform generating means. It is thus possible to  
20 simplify the construction and also reduce the circuit scale.  
25

While the cases of inputting a ramp-up and a -down signal have been described, it will be obvious that the

present invention is also applicable to the case of inputting either one of the ramp-up and -down signals.

A further embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Figs. 8 and 9. This  
5 embodiment is different from the above embodiments in that it permits control of the ramp-up and -down time sections.

In many cases, the ramp-up and -down time sections are prescribed in the pertinent radio communication  
10 system. Usually, it is desirable that spurious data is less generated and that it is possible to promptly start and stop transmission (i.e., provide the ramp-up and -down time sections). From the standpoint of evaluation of the characteristics of the system itself, it seems  
15 to be more convenient if it is possible to change the ramp-up and -down time sections. An embodiment in such a case will now be described with reference to Fig. 8.

Referring to the Figure, the difference of this circuit from the circuit shown in Fig. 1 resides in that  
20 it is possible to change the length of the ramp-up and -down time sections by adequately using the clock signal. A main structural difference resides in that the clock used in the ramp-up/-down circuit 110 is generated in control circuit 111.

25 In addition, base system clock signal SYS\_CLK is fed to the control circuit 111 and also to a D/A converter 118.

Fig. 9 is a waveform chart showing an example of

the relationship of system clock signal SYS\_CLK, clock signal 116, transmission data and ramp-up/-down signal. Referring to the Figure, the clock signal 116 generated in the control circuit 111 is changed only in the ramp-up and -down time sections. In this case, the frequency is doubled in a time section corresponding to one half the number of bit shift registers or the number of taps. The generated clock signal 116 is fed to the shift register 102, and the shift register 102 is thus operated at timings under control of the clock signal 116. Also, at these timings the control signal 107-i fed out from the control circuit 111 is changed. In other words, the two shift registers are operated under control of different shift clocks.

Referring back to Fig. 8, the system clock signal SYS\_CLK is fed to the D/A converter 118. Thus, the ramp-up/-down circuit 110 is operated differently in the ramp-up and -down time sections, and the same output time extension is obtained by the ratio between the clock signal 116 and the system clock signal SYS\_CLK. It is thus possible to change the total time of the ramp-up and -down time sections. The ratio between the clock signal 116 and system clock SYS-CLK can be readily changed as  $2^n$ , and it is thus possible to set various ramp-up and -own time sections.

As has been described in the foregoing, according to the present invention at the times of the ramp-up and -down the transmission data or coefficient data is

selected by using the FIR filter, which limits bandwidth of the base-band. It is thus possible to easily realize smooth ramp-up and -down without increasing the circuit scale.

5           Changes in construction will occur to those skilled in the art and various apparently different modifications and embodiments may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention. The matter set forth in the foregoing description and  
10 accompanying drawings is offered by way of illustration only. It is therefore intended that the foregoing description be regarded as illustrative rather than limiting.